

A New Rhinotragine Cerambycid from Arizona and Sonora (Coleoptera)

By E. GORTON LINSLEY, University of California, Berkeley

The Rhinotraginae comprise a group of Neotropical Cerambycidae of which more than 200 species have been described. They are of special interest to students of natural selection because of the remarkable mimetic form, coloration, and behavior exhibited by species in the various genera. These suggest an unusually wide range of models, including bees, wasps, and beetles of several families. Perhaps no comparable group of animals has developed diversified mimicry to such a degree.

Until now, no species of Rhinotragini has been known to occur within the boundaries of the United States. The species here recorded belongs to the genus *Odontocera*, as currently defined, and appears to be *O. aurocincta* Bates. However, the population occurring in Southern Arizona and Sonora appears to be sub-specifically different from those in Yucatan and Vera Cruz.

Odontocera aurocincta arizonensis Linsley, new subspecies

Male: Integument piceous black, mouthparts somewhat rufo-testaceous, anterior tibiae, especially beneath, and intermediate and posterior tibiae at base and apex and most of antennal flagellum rufo-testaceous, first two abdominal segments testaceous, elytra with base and humeral region black, basal one-third of lateral margin black, becoming rufo-testaceous except as it approaches base, disk transparent, whitish, becoming yellowish or rufo-testaceous at apex; pubescent patches silvery white, including margins of pronotum, scutellum, median area of prosternum, and margins of meso- and metasterna. Length 17 mm.

Holotype male (Calif. Acad. Sci.), from Box Canyon, Santa Rita Mountains, ARIZONA, August 1, 1959, at flowers of a mimosaceous shrub (*D. S. Verity*). *Paratypes*, a male from Sabino Canyon, Santa Catalina Mountains, Arizona, September 5, 1957 (*R. L. Westcott*), a male from Mocuzari, Sonora, Sep-

tember 25 (R. L. Westcott), and a male from Santa Ana, Sonora, July 22, 1940 (R. P. Allen).

What I assume to be females of this subspecies were taken in the vicinity of Alamos, Sonora, by R. L. Westcott as follows: two examples, Alamos, Sonora, July 30–August 9, 1957, one example 8 miles west of Alamos, August 9, 1957, and one example 18 miles west of Alamos, July 30, 1957. In addition to the usual sexual differences in the structure of the abdomen, development of the eyes, etc., these differ from the male by having the head, pronotum, and sides of mesosternum red, the basal antennal segments yellowish rather than black, the legs yellow with the claviform portion of the intermediate and posterior femora piceous brown, that of the anterior femora clouded with piceous, the first two abdominal segments piceous brown basally, last three segments brown, the elytra without a black basal and humeral area and the pubescent patches of the pronotal and meso- and metasternal margins golden instead of white. In this last respect they resemble the female of typical *O. aurocincta* Bates (1873) from Yucatan more closely than that of the "variety" *nigroapicalis* Fisher (1947) from Vera Cruz. From both, however, they differ in the red head and pronotum.

The species of *Odontocera* exhibit great diversity of form, some species resembling meliponid bees, others vespid wasps. This resemblance carries over to the flight habits of the beetles (Bates, 1873), and Wheeler and Darlington (1930) have not only recorded vespid-like flight for *O. triplaris* Fisher,¹ but the occurrence of a similarly colored vespid² with them. The present species is much more wasp-like than bee-like. If both sexes are mimetic they presumably have quite different models, in view of the dichromatism which they exhibit.

¹The species of *Odontocera* referred to by Wheeler and Darlington were subsequently described by Fisher as follows: no. 7 (p. 110) as *O. triplaris* and no. 9 (p. 111) as *O. darlingtoni*.

²The vespid has been tentatively identified as *Polybia emaciata* Luc., a species widely distributed in Tropical America. It shares similar coloration not only with vespids of similar genera, but also, as pointed out to me by H. E. Evans, with a trigonalid and a pompilid.

LITERATURE CITED

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Herpetomonas muscarum (Leidy) in the Haemocoel of Larval *Musca domestica* L.¹

By JOHN PAUL KRAMER, Illinois Natural History Survey,
Urbana, Illinois

In late September, 1959, the author collected 61 sluggish and immobile larvae of *Musca domestica* L. from mounds of insecticide-free chicken feces at a farm near Tolono, Illinois. These larvae, which were well-developed third instars, were brought back to the laboratory for study. Fifty-seven of them responded vigorously to light raps with a blunt probe, and, in addition, exhibited pulsation of the dorsal vessel. A single larva did not respond to the aforementioned tactile stimulus although a faint pulsation of the dorsal vessel was visible. The three remaining larvae were considered dead since they neither responded to the probe nor was pulsation of the dorsal vessel observable. As a matter of routine each whole larva was examined microscopically in order to detect gross changes, if any, in its organs.

No abnormalities were noticed among the 57 active larvae. On the other hand, the haemolymph of the single moribund larva and of the three dead larvae was teeming with the long slender protozoan, *Herpetomonas muscarum* (Leidy) (Flagellata: Trypanosomatidae). The microparasites could be observed through the integument of the larvae without dissection. No evidence of decay or mechanical injury was present in these four larvae.

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